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DEACON WHITE, of Brooklyn Plymouth Church, having bet and lost \$8,000 on Blaine is now anxious to get Parson Beecher deposed.

MR. VOORHEES was nominated unanimouly to succeed himself in the United States Senate by the Democratic caucus, last night. Mr. Porter was the choice of the Republican

Cuna's two million of people have to pay \$14,000,000 a year for the support of the army and navy that keep them in subjection. The island yields Spain an income of \$37,-000,000,

Nor a single American steamer carried grain from New York last year, and only two sailing vessels carried our flag.

Such are the fruits of the rule of the late

THE French Spoliation Claims bill recent-It issed by Congress will bring nearly \$1,000,000 to be divided between Mrs. Maggie Taylor, Charles Taylor and Mrs. Charles A Long, of Englewood, Ill.

A CORRESPONDENT of a western paper as serts that Washington is the most beautiful and immoral city in the United States. and that Paris can furnish no paralles of the viciousness and immorality of the American

Peor Blaine. It is now said that his "greatest desire" is to live long enough to revenge bimself upon his enemies. As he seems to have rather a big and healthy lot, it looks as it he might get to be the oldest citizen of the Republic before his 'greatest desire' is gratified.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, in referring to the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, says:

While he is the most courteous of opponents in debate, the man who does not respond to tha courtesy had better look out. He has a voice o thunder and the courage and impenosity of the tiger, and he is very quick in debate and reparties In private life and among his associates, Demo crats and Republicans alike, he is as gentle and as seniel as a girl. He has not amassed great wesith, because he is the most generous of men, and because he does so much law business where Thank ye" is all he gets.

THERE is something decidedly businesslike in the arrangements of Duncan C. Ross, the Ohio athlete, for dropping singging and salooning and entering the pulpit. From his bar-room he has written two theological seminaries the terms upon which he will consent to become a theologue, Although expressing the conviction that he is called to preach, he still holds on to his saloen, and will not leave it until February. I neither of the seminaries written to will accept his terms he will don the cloth (after leisurely winding up his bar business) without studying theology. Let us hope Rev. Mr. Ross will be spiritually as sound and effctive as he has been physically. If so he may give the devil many falls.

A MEASURE TO BE FROWNED DOWN . It is understood that a bill of relief is to be introduced in the Legislature in behalf of public officers who have lost public money by the failure of banks in this and other cities. Of course, the effect of such an act would be to release these public officers and their bondsmen and throw the loss upon the taxpayers at large. The spirit of such a measure is unjust. Its intent is simply to increase the burthens of taxpayers for the benefit of those who had sought the custodianship of their tax payments. The proposition should meet with no favor. When a man asks for aid as a public officer he voluntarily assumes all the responsibilities and hazards along with the honors and emoluments. The case must be exceptionally extreme that justifies such a baby act of legislation.

THE INSANE ASYLUM HORROR. There is something exceedingly pathetic in the reading of the burning of seventeen distraught human beings, as occurred at the Illinois Asylum for the Insane. Only a like fate for so many afflicted with blindness would appear so sad. To think of the unfor-

tunates, in the darkness of unreason, not

realizing the danger that was upon them,

and so making no effort to escape from the

dames, is harrowing beyond expression.

The reports concerning the condition of the Illinois infirmary building, if true, reflect seriously upon the government of that State. We are told that the Superintendent called the attention of the last Legislature to the need of protection of the tilities close it against either neutrals or detached wards from fire and asked for an appropriation of \$2,500 for that purpose. The Legislature, in response to that warning | the result of a naval campaign, in which we petition, voted \$1,000 only-a sum inadequate for the protection asked. It would | plies and basis of operations, while theirs appear, then, that for \$1,500 a great State

preferred to risk the loss of the lives of hun-

dreds of afflicted and helpless people-a risk which may be the actual cause of seventeen bodies being charred-seventeen unfortunates to suffer death by that most horrible of all tortures-burning. That an asylum for the insane should be unprovided with some facilities for extinguishing accidental fire is a crime. That such an institution should be located at a town having no fire department is nothing short of outrageous. There appears to have been no thought nor concern for the protection from fire of the inmates of the asylum. Whatever evidence the Coroner's jury may find of negligence on the part of architect or attendants of the asylum, gross neglect on the part of the State of Illinois is established by the lack of the provis-

THE STATE TREASURY.

There can be no reasonable objection to a proper committee of the Legislature investigating the condition of the State Treasury. If there is any shortage in the Treasurer's accounts, it is the right of the people, and particularly of the party that elected him, to know it. We have no reason to suppose there is any shortage. We do not believe that there is. Mr. Cooper has displayed none of the fast and loose qualities, either openly or under the cover, that go to make the defaulter.

In distinctly declaring in layor of a prudent and correct investigation, now that the matter is before the public, we have to state that we do so all the more freely in view of the fact that the Treasurer is our political and personal friend.

From a party standpoint the Democracy has nothing to fear from an investigation. Should there be snything really wrong with the treasury balance the Democracy would be the stronger for discovering and exposing it. No person, so far as we know, has reason for supposing there will be any such discovery. Then the situation no less fully calls for the investigation. The late Republican Governor suggested it; the Republicans in the Legislature call for it. The failure to investigate would be used by them and their party in the State as evidence of fear of so doing. The interest of the Democracy requires the repudiation of such a construction on the part of the Republicans.

The Democratic party in the State would not be harmed should it be true that its State Treasurer has not all the money the Auditor's book shows to have been placed in his possession, in the rickety Treasury vaults, provided it is shown that the money is all deposited safely. Mr. Cooper's Republican predscessor, it is admitted, did not keep all the money in the Treasury vaults. Governor Porter stated in his late message that the State repository was not considered altogether safe, and conceded that it had been the custom for Treasurers to place portions of the State funds in other repositories, referring doubtless to the banks of the city. So then the Republicans would have no vantage on that score. Mr. Cooper, demonstrating the safety of the funds entrusted to his care, even if part of them were found outside the Treasury vaults would be only following the precedent set by the Republican Treasurers.

& Again reprobating any inference that there is anything amiss in the State Treasury, we also, again, repeat that an investigation of it can do no injustice to the Treasurer, the State, the taxpayers nor the Democratic party. Our party fight. National and State, has been upon the platform of rigid honesty in the public offices. And we are in favor of giving the Republicans to understand that the Democracy meant and means just what its platform recited.

THE NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL. The distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast of the Republic is in round numbers 3,000 miles. The time in which the same may be traversed, overland, has been shortened from months to hours, leaving nothing further to be derived in the way of facility. The route by water still remains the same, unchanged, and involves yet a voyage through those straits which Magellan discovered in his first journey round the globe. To shorten the way by water has been a standing problem for all those nations who are interested in the commerce of the world That problem seems now to be approaching a solution in the project of M. Lesseps, by the construction and completion of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien. But this solution of it seems hardly satisfactory, and is certainly not advantageous to the people and Government of the United States. Indeed, it appears as if it would be far better and safer not to have my water-way through the isthmus than to have one of which we could not at all times and under all circumstances control the undisputed passage. The exigencies of war may at any time, upon short notice, demand the transfer of the Pacific squadron of our fleet to the Atlantic side, or the reverse. Now if, in such a contingency, ourselves and the enemy had to make the same voyage around Cape Horn to effect the transfer, this would be something like equality; but if the enemy had control of the shorter route, while we had not, here would be an advantage to them which might be to us disastrous. We do not know under what particular auspices the enterprise of M. Lesseps is being prosecuted. It may be a French work or an English one, or a joint plan by the associated capital of both those nations. We are very certain of one, thing; it is not American. It will not be controlled by the United States. The terminus on this side is too suspiciously near the heavy and longestablished British naval stations in Jamaica and St. Thomas to fancy that they will not control the entrance, and in case of hos-

enemies at their pleasure. Entrance into

the canal by us then would only follow as

should be at a great distance from our sup-

would be near at hand. For these

regsons, although we do not oppose the

construction of the Darien Canal, we do most earnestly favor the building of another in case of its completion. We therefore favor the early consideration and conclusion of such a treaty with the Government of Nicaragua or Central America as shall look to the prosecution of a water-way through their territories under the control and supervision of the United States. This route should be, for all public purposes of war and peace, an established mail and milttary line of the Government of the United States. The effect of such an enterprise would be to shorten many months the voyage round Cape Horn, to tpractically move the Isthmus more than a thousand miles north, and to place the means of communication between our eastern and western shores by water. wholly under our own control, much nearer the lines of the United States boundary and within easy supporting distance of the vessels of the Gulf squadron, stationed at Key West or Galveston.

We are not advised as to what the expenses

of such a work may be, but we think the

immediate expenditure required can not be

very large; we mean the outlay necessary

to conclude the treaty and acquire the territorial right of way and the jurisdiction of the route for a canal. The final expenditures might for the present await the contingency of the success of the Darien scheme. But we ought to be ready for that emergency, and not tarry too long to avail ourselves of the opportunities now offered to compete with and counteract it. We think sincerely in the end that the Cantral Amercan canal route might not prove even financially remunerative. It is certainly the best and easiest transit for anything ke porthern sea trade. France and England might discriminate against it for awhile, throwing their traffic through the Panama route, but this would not last always. It may be said this country ought not to own a canal in a foreign deminion, This was said very often in England before the Suez Canal became what it really isa British channel, connecting the mother country with the East Indian Colonies. It must be recollected that this canal referred to, although in a foreign dominion, actually would connect the public waters of our own coast with each other. It would be an American roadstead connecting the harbors of New York and San Francisco. This is certainly a necessity, a measure of domestic safety and commercial convenience. We must have a water-route of our own, if one be made by the way of the isthmus. We can not cut a canal on the line of our own boundary, up the Rio Grande and so across mountains and deserts to the western coast. This is impossible. Then let us take the necessary steps to closely ally ourselves with the people and Government of Central America, who control the nearest and best route connecting the seas of our distant shores with each other. This seems to us to be work of the highest expediency, and one necessary to our National safsty and honor. Whether the actual work of construction be undertaken by our Government or by the Government of Nicaragua, or jointly by both; or, whether it may be let to private capitalists under the anspices and guarantee of the United States, these are details which will and may arrange. themselves in the future. What we want is the right, power and franchise to build and navigate the canal as soon as it may be necessary or expedient to do so. The entire estimated cost of the work, even if paid by the United States Government, does not equal in value one-tenth of the subsidies granted to the Pacific Railway Companies. Yet the object of these two enterprises is the same, that of affording safe and speedy means of communication between these distant portions of our country. It may be said Indiana is little concerned in this question. We answer that every citizen of Indiana would speedily feel the effect of losing the control of the mouth of the Missisippi, of the blockade of our southern or eastern sea ports, of the bombardment of Boston, Baltimore or Philadelphia, or any other of the maritime depots of our coast, all of which might occur for the want of the water-way through Nicaregua, if the Darien passage were completed and held by a hostile power.

The Darien Canal completed and successfully operated under European companies. without competition, is a standing menace to the peace and honor of our Government and people. We are for the strictest economy in all public expenditures, but an economy which disdains necessary precaution and preparation for the difficulties and dangers of the future, and which may leave the whole eastern or western coast of the country without means of defense or with inadequate means therefor, is unwise, unjust, and in the end may be exceedingly expensive.

ST. JOHN'S GRIP ON HIS DEFAMERS. We hope that the Blaine organs will continue to agitate the alleged bribery of Mr. St. John. Their first attempts partially uncovered a deal of Republican rascality, while any wrong doing on the part of St. John was not apparent, even to a prejudiced eye. It sometimes looks as if it was a moneymaking scheme on the part of a few Republicans involving members of the National Republican Committee. Mr. St. John, in his statement published in the Sunday and | tion, our party parades its regard for the righ s of

Monday papers, says on this point: good citizen unbiased by partisan prejudice, even hough I should interpose no word in my own laid to either filch money from the treasury of the to betray an honest, sincere and conscientious | element in it, which always asserted the claims of minority, and thus prevent an honest expression of the will of the people, and through such corrupt means gain victory for the Republican party! Failing in this, and smarting under the lash of political defeat and blasted hopes, to crown the infamy, Legate is treacherously betrayed and offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of corruption. and these are my accusers."

the National Republican Committee. He is probably correct, except as to "filching" money from the committee. The probability is there was no "filching" about it, The committee is not composed of men who allow themselves to be "filched." Like the eld Deacon who had two profane, swearing boys, he told them if there was any "swearing" to be done around his house he preferred to do it himself. This committee, if there is any "fliching" to be done, prefer to do it themselves. The bribery part of the programme might be handed over to some one else, but the committee always had ways and means to get money. When star-route money failed then came the pressure on swindling monopolies and Government employes. The thing to be done was to get St. John out of the way without getting apparently involved in it. The evidence, with Mr. St. John's statement, indicates that the programme was attempted, but that finding the Prohibition candidate firm against corruption and bribery the scheme was abaudoned. It is pleasant to note that ne Democrat, or the National Democratic Committee, had anything to do with this rescally affair. On this point Mr. St. John says: "Again, it is charged that there are several gentlemen who could help prove that I sold out to the Democrats, and the editor of the Chicago News is mentioned as one and Senator Gorman, of Maryland, as another. Now, while I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with either of these gent'emen, I respectfully request them, in the interest of common fairness, if they have any evidence to criminate me to give it to the public." The advantage is with Mr. St. John in this entire controversy. He has a death grip on the Republican gang who attempted his de-

THEN AND NOW.

In 1871 the Missouri Republican proposed a new Democratic departure, involving the abandonment of the old war issues, and the acceptance of the work of Republican reconstruction. About the same time Mr. Julian urged a new Republican departure, in an article which we here reprint. In the light of to-day it will not be without inter-

est to the reader, whether Democratic or The Republican party has an honorable record, and as an organization already in the field it can continue to govern the country; but it can only io this by a radical reconstruction of its ideas and policy. In a word, it needs, and must have a new departure. Let us explain and part culsrize The Republican party must take a new departur on the tariff question. We do not say it shoulake ground in favor of free trade though we be lieve, for ourselves, in a tariff for revenue, with such protection only as is fair y incident to that object. But the old controversy between free traders and protectionists is not necessarily in voived in the work of thoroughly reforming our present tariff policy. That policy is constantly making the rich richer and the poor poorer. I imposes heavy burdens upon the mass of th people, and especially upon the poor, for the encht of monopolists whom it pampers. We be lieve in the "equal protection of the law" for all and utterly repudiate that policy of "robbin e er to pay l'aul" through which the salt, iron coal and other monopolists under our preser present tariff laws have glown insolvent and rich. he trials of the late war afforded some excuse great mi-takes in dealing with the questions of finance and revenue; but these mistaks must now be corrected. If the old Whig elemen in the Republican party will not allow his to be done, then a new party will spring into life that will undertake it. The Republican party needs a new departure on he question of civil service reform. It stands unommitted on this issue, while some of its most influential leaders ignore it, and others scout it, If the party expects to live, and to have an honor able place in American politics, it must meet the question at once, and deal with it fearlessly and horoughly. It shouin begin the work by a dec laration in favor of the one-term principle for the Presidency, and make it a plank in the platform next year. Nothing could be more shameful more distonoring to political decency than the conduct of General Grant in using all the vast power and patronage of his high office in securing his re-election for a second term, hurling from office honest, faithful, and capable men, simply to make places for scalawags and thieves: turning out tried Republicans and unflinching loyalists, and putting in their places life-long Democrats or half rebels like Tom Nurphy, of New York, and brother-in-law Casey, of New Orleans, and heaping bonors and emoluments upon his poor kin. presents of fine houses while accepting largesses in money from tempting men unknown to same, who are paid off in fat places. It is not necessary for the Republican party to make war on General Grant, but if i lacks the courage to rebuke these scandalous pro esedings it can scarcely hope to command the respect of the honest men in its ranks. All its professions in favor of civil service reform next year will be in vain. if it allows the present execu tive and his mercenaries to ferce him upon the party as its standard bearer, and thus to brand their professions as hypocritical and Tammanyize our organization. Let the Republican party signalize its new departure on the question of our land policy. It was greatly helped into power in 1860 by its professed friendship for the homestead policy, and by writing on its banners 'land for the landless.' Under the constantly increasing pressure of public opinion it passed the homestead law of 1862, for which it should have due credit. But the truth demands this credit should be considera bly qualified. The homestead act is simply a half way measure; for while it offers a home to the pioneer on the conditions of occupancy and im provement, there is no law to preven the speculator from throwing himself across the path of the settler, and buying up great tracts of choice lands to be held for a rise in price, by which our poor pioneers are driven further into the frontier and on to less desirable lands and compelled to pay the monopolist the tariff he may exact. The simple remedy for this is a law forbid ding it and reserving the whole of our public lands in limited allotments for actual settlers who want homes. Again and again has the Republican party voted down all such proposed legislation

while holding the power to exact it for the past eight or nine years. On this point its record can not be defended. It should also be remembered that the Republican party is responsible for the vicious Indian policy inaugurated in 1861, by which millions of scres of choice lands have fallen into the grasp of speculators through pretended treaties with our indian tribes, thus plundering them of their rights, depriving thousands of white settlers of homes and making void both the homestead and pre-emption laws. It has been under Republican rule also that nearly 200,000,000 acres of the public domain have been granted to rail way and other corporations, without any condi tions or restrictions whatever in behalf of the landless poor. If the party shall refuse to take a new departure as to these fearful evils, and this frighwol mal administration, and thus make good

its vaunted professions, it will prove itself un-

worthy future support. A new Republican departure is not less needed on the labor question. Here, as on the land quesworkingmen, and fondly points to the emancipa-tion of 4,000,000 of slaves. Let it be honored for "Now I submit to the candid judgment of every | this grand work. It should be remembered, however, that the Republican party abolished slavery, not as a voluntary act under a sense of duty to the slave, but on compulsion. It tried, with al defense, do not the statements of Clarkson, Le- its might, not to do it. It announced, again gate and McCullagh show that there was a plan and again, its readiness to leave these millions in chains as a means of compromise with their rebel masters. We speak National Republican Committee, or to bribe me of the party, and not, of course, of the abolition justice and humanity in demanding emancipation under the war power. The Republican party was finally driven into its assault upon slavery, in order to save the country and itself from destruction. But its work is only half done. Chattel slavery is gone: but we have left wage slavery, the ewnership of labor by capital, which is simply slavery in another form. The Republican party must so accept it. It must favor a reduction of the hours of toil in the great factories and workshops of the country over which the Government has Mr. St. John says the plan was either to bribe him or to filch campaign money from a thorough reconstruction of our land policy and

the emancipation of itself from the control of great corporations. It must give the people a sound National currency without the costly ma-chinery of our system of National Banks, whose championship it must surrender. It must, in short, prove itself the party of progress and the friend of the people, and oppose the principle of monopoly, aristocracy, and privilege in whatever

The position here taken by Mr. Julian is remarkable in the light of prophecy fulfilled. The attitude of the Republican party toward the slaves of the South, and toward the whole country in fact, when its own existence was jeopordized, is a sample of its instability touching principle and also of the sort of conscience it must have had, Mr. Julian saw that a Republican new departure was necessary in 1871, and he had the courage to point out that necessity and to advocate that new departure.

DO YOU SKATE? If there is anything in signs the present Legislature will be called upon, before the session closes, to consider a bill instituting a certain change for one of the spartments of the State House. We had heard sometime since that some member would, at an opportune time, move for the abolition of the State Library. It was not stated in what interest the legislation was to be attempted. Of course we knew there must be something posterior to it. The hall that was to contain the many thousand books and the museum articles belonging to the State could not be left an empty area, dismal and unfrequented. But an explanation of the purpose of abolishing the library, and sending its contents to the junk shop, is had in the suggestion that the Library Hall is wanted for amusement purposes. The member who introduces the abolishing bill will not let out this fact, He will only demand the sale of the histories, encyclopædias, State and National records, works of science, art and biography, swords, battle flags, etc., in the interest of public economy. But should his measure be adopted, it is intimated that another will immediately follow its passage providing for the arrangement of the Library Hall as a Legislative Shating Rink. The advocate of this substitution for the

library, whoever he may be, has hit upon a happy thought. He is a statesman, pure and simple. Everybody knows that in this generation the legislator's life is not a happy one. He has to sit for hours and hours, at times, until his kness are cramped and a foot, perchance, gone to sleep. What is there in the dull books of the library to enliven the legislator's leg and drowsy pedal? But suppose he might step through a side door into a rink, strap on a pair of roller skates and to the strains of waltz music go skeeting and ecooting forward, backward, 'round and 'round over the polished floor! What exhibaration could not he find in the delicious exercise, and what inspiration might he not realize therefrom for returning to the Senate or House and electrifying floor and gallery with eloquent words upon the importance of a dog law, or the best ramedy for foot rot in sheep.

But pre-requisite to the fullest enjoyment of legislative rink (after the library has been abolished) is adeptness in the art skatorial. Is each legislator practiced in the diplomatic metions and balancings needful to keep his heels upon the floor and his head off it? Has each gone through the rehearsal of bumps, bruises, sprained joints, skinned ankles and adhesive plasters antecedent to graceful skating? If not, let us suggest the continuance of the library and the postponement of the legislative skating rink for a few sessions more, until all have been thoroughly versed in skeeting and scooting.

## PERSONALS.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN WILL be sixty eight years old next August.

CARL ECHURZ is lo make a Southern lecture tour, beginning at Richmond.

THE long, lank Evarts, a very pale of subber, still stretches himself for the persim-

REV. DR BURCHARD is said to have prayed for President-elect Cleveland on Sunday

RALPH WALDO EMERSON always rejected pastry in which the fruit had been econo-SITTING BULL has taken a great liking

to canned peaches, and a quart can just fill GOVERNOR HOADLY boasts of the longest message and the shortest Thanksgiving proc-

amation ever issued. THERE is not a single lawyer among the 1,000 convicts in the Virginia Penitentiary

Virginia lawyers seldom get found out. JUDGE HOAR has said that the reason Wendell Phillips and Ben Butler never quarreled -though each quareled with everybody else-was that "neither succeeded in finding an adjective in the dictionary mean enough to apply to the other."

Bradley is said to be the richest member of the Supreme Bench. He is supposed to be worth \$750,000. He has the largest private law and miscellaneous library in Washington. His large house is packed from basement to garret with rare and valuable | Special to the Sentiael.

JOHN P. KING, Mark A. Cooper and Junius Hillyer, statesmen of prominence long before most people now in the world were born, are still living at their homes in Georgis, and all watch the march of the present actors on the stage of affairs. Mr. King, who lived the life of a gentleman of leisure in Paris as long ago as 1820, was in the United States Senate in the year 1836. Colonel Cooper was a member of the House forty-five years ago and Judge Hillyer in the forties.

> Judicial Circuits. !Communicated.]

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 16 .- Members of the Legislature are already aware of the project now on foot aimed at a general redistricting of Southeastern Indiana for judicial purposes, and which will probably

Wells County to the Ohio River. If carried into effect, it will, among other things, take this county (Fayette) away from the Thirtyseventh Circuit, where it was placed only two years ago, and attach it to Henry County. Henry County will be divorced from Hancock, with which it now forms the Eighteenth Circuit, and Hancock and Rush are to be joined in an entirely new circuit. with a Judge and a Prosecuting Attorney to be appointed by the Governor. This, in turn, will necessitate other changes from Rush County southward, and the entire plan, if executed, will make three Judges and three Prosecuting Attorneys in addition to those already paid from the State Tressury. If the interest of litigents in this portion of the Ssate required this additional expense to taxpayers, the writer would not object to the measure. But inquiry fails to show the necessity for it, and it looks very much as though the entire scheme were justly subject to the criticism of a Republican paper of Indianapolis, this morning. that it is an effort "to make places for needy Democratic attorneys in three new Judgeshipe." The people of this county, Designates and Republicans, lawyers and litigants are overwhelmingly opposed to any such movement. The last Legislature attached this county to Franklin and Union, and the change brought speedy relief to our fermerly burdened docket. Judge Swift has, in the past two yers, had too much work upon his bands, but he has succeeded in "catching up," and will have little difficulty in discharging the judicial duties of the three counties henceforth. I believe the agitators of this new scheme in Rush County are all counted in counting half a dozen politicians, half of them Republicans, who have a fancied grievance against Decatur County, with which they are now coupled. If anybody can show a crying demand for all this proposed legislation from the necessities of the case, we, in this portion of the threatened territory, would be glad to hear from him. While there is so much necessary work pressing upon the Legislature, its members should be slow in appropriating public time and public money in passing bills for

scheme affects most of the counties from

the benefit of the few. DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE BAR.

For Revenue Collector, [Communicated.]

Tipron, Ind., Jan. 19 .- The writer asks space to express a few words in the interest of a worthy gentleman who is favorably located in this Revenue District.

Tipton County has the honor to present the name of W. L. Berryman to the Democ racy of the State as a candidate for Revenue Collector of the Eleventh Indiana District, and his candidacy is seconded by the Damocracy of the Ninth Congressional District. In submitting the name of Mr. Berryman we feel assured that every unbiased Democrat will appland his candidacy and speak in no uncertain tones that he is entitled to that

appointment for varsous reasons. Mr. Berryman is a lifelong Democrat who has always been faithful to the principles advocated by that party. During his successful career in life he had always exerted his energies and spent his time and money to exhance the interests of the Democracy. He resides in a county that can always be depended upon for a Democratic majority and a Democratic Representative to aid in the election of a United States Senator, Notwithstanding the fact that Tipton County always presents an unbroken Democratic majority she has never been honored with a State officer or Government appointment, Mr. Berryman is a man of high moral standing and a business man of affairs. He has by his untiring efforts aided largely in increasing the Democratic majority in Tipton County. He is a man forty-five years of age, and has never resided in a town but what he made rapid Democratic gains from the time he became a citizen of it. During his entire life he has arduously labored and battled for Democratic supremacy, and has never received a penny for his gallant services. Such is the career of Mr. Berryman, who is deserving, worthy, and well qualified to discharge the duties of that office.

TIPTON.

For Coal Oil Inspector, [Communicated.]

Among the numerous candidates for the office of Coal Oil Inspector I know of no one that is more deserving than the candidate from Decatur County, Mr. John W. Shields, of Greensburg. Mr. Shields has no opposition in this Senatorial District, and his Democratic friends in Decatur are solid for him. Mr. Shields is a Democrat and a worker, not a croaker, nor one of those who sit back and find fault, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Argonaut Club at Greensborg during the last campaign he did active and efficient work, and his appointment would encourage the Democrats of Decatur, who have a hard row to hoe. SHELBY. January 19.

Mexican Pension Bill.

To the Editor of the Sentinel: Siz-Inclosed find renewal of subscription to your daily. Within sixty days I hope to know that the "Mexican Pension bill" has been passed; that Grover Cleveland has been inducted into the Presidential chair; that Joe McDonald has a place in Cleveland's Cabinet, and that Colonel Charles Denby, of Evansville, Ind., has been appointed Commissioner of Pensions. Yours truly,

Fort Branch, Ind., Jan. 19.

Another Pioneer Gone.

Special to the Sentinel. MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 19 .- Andrew J. Wampler, one of the pioneers of this county, died on yesterday morning. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. R. H. Tarleton, who is one of the Trustees of the Insane Asylum. Mr. Wampler's remains will be taken charge of by the Masonic Fraternity, and also by the Methodist Church. He was an honest man, "The noblest work of God."

A Farmer Assaulted.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 19 - Jesse Coop, & notorious youth of the town, is in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury for committing an assault on a farmer named Ishman, Coon had been angered by Ishman, who defended himself with a whip from the snow-balling of a gang of boys Coon was leading. Coon followed him, and cut open his head with an ax handle.

Amusements. "Two Bad Men" drew a good house at the the Grand last night. It will be repeated to-night.

"Mascotte," at English's, was rendered to an enormous crowd. "Olivette" to-night. The Dime Museum exhibited new curiosities yesterday. "Chang," an eight foot grant, is the attraction.

The Zoo began a new programme last night to a large house. Matines to day.

We had prepared lengthy reviews of all amusements for to day's paper, but they materialize into a bill at an early day. The | have been unavoidably crowded out.